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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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EXAMINER

BLACKMAN, ROCHELLE ANN J

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2851

DATE MAILED: 10/19/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

AX

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/616,677	Applicant(s) OROSS, GLEN A.	
	Examiner Rochelle Blackman	Art Unit 2851	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 03 August 2004.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-21 and 24-31 is/are pending in the application.
 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-8, 10, and 13-31 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☒ Claim(s) 9, 11 and 12 is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 07/08/03 & 08/03/04 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
 1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-21 and 24-31 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

1. Claims 1-3, 16-18, 20, 26, 27, 30, and 31 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Peng et al. (U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2003/0151922).

Regarding claims 1-3 and 13-15, Peng discloses a digital projector (100) configured to mount to a ceiling (see pg. 1, paragraphs [0002]-[0004], [0018] – “digital projector” 100 is considered to be mounted to or can be mounted to a ceiling because it installed over the ceiling), comprising: a projector housing (110); and a manually openable panel (230) that provides access to the interior of the projector housing; where the panel remains associated with the projector housing while open (see 230 of Fig. 5),

wherein the digital projector is configured so that the panel is accessible when the digital projector is mounted to the ceiling (see location of 230); where the panel includes a pivotal connection (290) to the housing; where the pivotal connection includes a hinge (see 290).

Regarding claims 16-18, Peng discloses a method of making a digital projector (see function of elements in Figs. 1-5), comprising: providing a projector housing (see function of 100); providing a projector access panel (see function of 230); connecting the access panel to the projector housing, so that the access panel remains associated with the projector housing while open (see function of 230 and 290 in Fig. 5); and configuring the access panel to be manually openable (see function of 230 and 290 in Fig. 5); where connecting the access panel to the projector housing includes pivotally connecting the access panel to the projector housing (see function of 290 in Fig. 5); and where pivotally connecting the access panel includes forming a hinge between the projector housing and the access panel (also see function of 230 and 290 in Fig. 5).

Regarding claim 20, Peng discloses a method of changing a lamp (300) in a digital projector (see function of elements in Figs. 1-5), where the digital projector includes a manually openable panel (230) that provides access to the lamp, and that remains associated with the projector while open (see function of 290 in Fig. 5), and where the digital projector is mounted to a ceiling (see pg. 1, paragraphs [0002]-[0004], [0018] – “digital projector” 100 is considered to be mounted to or can be mounted to a ceiling because it installed over the ceiling), the method comprising: manually opening the panel (see function of 230); removing a lamp module (210) from the projector (see

locations of “lamp module” 210 relative to “projector” 100 in Figs. 1-5); removing the lamp from the lamp module (see paragraph [0020]); inserting a replacement lamp in the lamp module (also see [0020]); and inserting the lamp module in the projector”(also see locations of “lamp module” 210 relative to “projector” 100 in Figs. 1-5).

Regarding claims 26, 27, 30, and 31, Peng discloses a digital projector (100), comprising: means for projecting an image (130), means for housing the projecting means (110); and means for providing access to the interior of the housing means (230), where the means for providing access is manually operable and remains associated with the housing means (see 230 and 290 in Fig. 5), and is accessible when the digital projector is mounted to a ceiling (see location of 230 and see pg. 1, paragraphs [0002]-[0004], [0018] – “digital projector” 100 is considered to be mounted to or can be mounted to a ceiling because it installed over the ceiling; a means for disabling the projecting means when the means for providing access is operated (“projector” 100 is considered to have an on/off switch or button which is considered to be a “disabling means” for “disabling the projector means”); where the means for providing access to the interior of the housing is configured to permit removal of one or more components (210, 300) of the projecting means (see function of 230); and where the means for providing access to the interior of the housing is configured to permit replacement of one or more components (300) of the projecting means”(see function of 230 and paragraph [0020]).

Art Unit: 2851

2. Claim 5, 8, and 24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Matsuda et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,726,336).

Regarding claims 5 and 8, Matsuda discloses a digital projector (FIGS. 1-11), comprising: a projector housing (1); and a manually openable panel (3) that provides access to the interior of the projector housing, where the panel remains associated with the projector housing while open (see function of 11 and 12); and where the panel provides access to a projector component that is a control panel (3b); where the panel additionally provides access to a projector component includes a circuit board (41 of FIG. 9).

Regarding claims 24, Matsuda discloses a method of upgrading a digital projector (see function of elements in FIGS. 1-11), where the digital projector includes a manually openable panel (3) that provides access to a projector component (3b), where the panel remains associated with the projector while open (see function of 11 and 12), the method comprising: manually opening the panel (see function of 3); and upgrading the control panel module ("upgrading the control panel module" is considered to be operating the plurality of operating buttons 6 on the "control panel module" 3b to configure the "projector").

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

1. Claims 4, 13-15, 19, 21, and 28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Peng et al. (U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2003/0151922) in view of Rodriguez, Jr. et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,082,864).

Peng discloses the claimed invention except for the panel being openable by depressing a "latch actuator"; a "safety interlock" configured to interact with the panel; "where the safety interlock is configured to disable at least one projector component when the panel is open"; "where the safety interlock is configured to prevent the panel from opening while a hazardous condition exists within the projector housing"; configuring the access panel to be manually openable includes providing a "latch closure" for the access panel; opening the panel includes depressing a "latch actuator"; and "means for disabling the means for providing access while a hazardous condition exists within the housing means".

Rodriguez teaches providing a "latch actuator"/ "latch closure" (see where the smaller arrow is pointing in Fig. 5 or see 23 of Figs. 6, 6a, 8, and 9) and a "safety interlock"/ "means for disabling the means for providing access"(see 80 of Figs. 8 and 9 and col. 5, lines 16-22).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time invention was made to provide the "digital projector" of the Peng reference with a "latch actuator" or "latch closure" and a "safety interlock" or "means for disabling the means for providing access", as taught by Rodriguez in order to help align the "panel" correctly and secure the "panel" in a closed position and protect a user from electric shock.

2. Claim 6 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Matsuda et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,726,336) in view of Peng et al. (U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2003/0151922).

Matsuda discloses the claimed invention except for the digital projector being configured so that the projector component is only "removable" when the panel is open.

Peng teaches providing a "projector component" (210) that is only "removable" when a "panel"(230) is open.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time invention was made to configure the "digital projector" of the Matsuda reference so that the "projector component" is only "removable" when the "panel" is open in the Matsuda reference in order to protect the "projector component" from damage or from being inadvertently removed by other means.

3. Claim 7 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Matsuda et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,726,336) in view of Peng et al. (U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2003/0151922).

Matsuda discloses the claimed invention except for the panel additionally providing access to a projector component that includes a "lamp module".

Art Unit: 2851

Peng teaches providing access to a projector component that includes a "lamp module" (210, 300).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time invention was made for the "panel" of the "digital projector" of the Matsuda reference to also provide access to a projector component that includes a "lamp module" in order to allow the user to readily change or replace the lamp of the "digital projector" when the lamp is damaged or has completed its service life, thus enabling successful operation of the "digital projector".

4. Claims 10 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Peng et al. (U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2003/0151922) in view of Binzer et al. (U.S. Patent No. 3,787,674).

Peng discloses a digital projector (100), comprising a projector housing (110); and a manually openable panel (230) that provides access to the interior of the projector housing, where the panel remains associated with the projector housing while open (see function of 290 in Fig. 5).

Peng does not appear to disclose the panel providing access to "service information" when open.

Binzer teaches providing a "panel" (60) that provides access to "service information" (70) when open (see FIGS. 1-3 and col. 4, lines 32-34).

It would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the art at the time invention was made to provide the "panel" of the "digital projector" of the Peng reference with "service information", as taught by Binzer in order to readily provide a user with

instructions on how to operate or “service” the “digital projector” in a convenient matter.

5. Claim 25 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Matsuda et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,726,336) in view of Peng et al. (U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2003/0151922).

Matsuda discloses the claimed invention except for upgrading the component includes “removing the component and inserting a replacement component”.

Peng teaches “removing” a “component” (210, 300) and “inserting a replacement component”(see 210, 300 and paragraph [0020]).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to “remove” a “component” and “insert” a “replacement component” in the “digital projector” of the Matsuda reference, as taught by Peng in order to replace “components” that are damaged or have completed its service life, thus enabling successful operation of the “digital projector”.

6. Claim 29 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Peng et al. (U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2003/0151922) in view of Binzer et al. (U.S. Patent No. 3,787,674).

Peng discloses the claimed invention except for a “means for providing access to projector service information”.

Binzer teaches providing a “means for providing access to projector service information”(see function of 60 and 70 and see col. 4, lines 32-34).

It would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the art at the time invention was made to provide the “digital projector” of the Peng reference with a “means for

Art Unit: 2851

providing access to projector service information”, as taught by Binzer in order to readily provide a user with instructions on how to operate or “service” the “digital projector” in a convenient matter.

Allowable Subject Matter

1. Claims 9, 11, and 12 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

2. The following is a statement of reasons for the indication of allowable subject matter:

Claim 9 has been found to be allowable because the prior art of record either alone or in combination, neither discloses nor makes obvious the digital projector comprising the feature, “where the control panel is accessible when the panel is closed” in combination with the particular combination of features recited in claim 5.

Claim 11 has been found to be allowable because the prior art of record either alone or in combination, neither discloses nor makes obvious the digital projector comprising the feature, “where the service information includes an identification of projector service provider” in combination with the particular combination of features recited in claim 10.

Claim 12 has been found to be allowable because the prior art of record either alone or in combination, neither discloses nor makes obvious the digital projector

Art Unit: 2851

comprising the feature, "where the panel provides access to a business card display device" in combination with the particular combination of features recited in claim 10.

Conclusion

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the date of this final action.


Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Rochelle Blackman whose telephone number is (571) 272-2113. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8:00-4:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Judy Nguyen can be reached on (571) 272-2258. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Art Unit: 2851

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

RB



JUDY NGUYEN
PRIMARY EXAMINER